



VOL. 63, NO. 6 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1973

3 cents

Funds for day care held back

by Michael LeDonna

The McGill Day Care Co-op will open as soon as they know whether they will receive the funds voted for them last Spring.

A resolution passed by an open meeting of the Students' Society last March authorized money for the co-op through a "checkoff" system at registration that was to have given one dollar of each students' Society fees to the co-op. Under this plan, students were able to withhold their dollar from the fund.

Instead, Students' Society President Paul Drager set up a "yes-no" type of voting system for

day-care funds.

Drager's action was "unconstitutional, because the executive followed its own plans instead of what the students asked for at the open meeting," said co-op representative Robin Finesmith yesterday.

External Vice-President Earle Taylor refused to comment on the co-op.

Finesmith also refuted a letter published in Monday's Daily which quoted her as charging Internal Vice-President Mark Bernier with stealing a ballot box at the registration day-care vote.

"I never said that. What I said is that Mark had the box in his office, which was locked when we wanted to get in..."

Paul Drager's charge that funds for the organization are unconstitutional because the co-op never submitted a budget to Council was dismissed by Finesmith as "not true, and probably a misinterpretation of the facts."

She said the co-op held a meeting

at which a budget was drawn up, but when Council requested it, the only person with a copy was not available. This fact had obviously not been communicated to Council.

The co-op is not a Students' Society organization and Finesmith said it can never become one. "The sit-in last year made the administration ban us from campus, and now we can't ever be part of the Students' Society," she said.

McGill has another day care center on campus—the McGill Community Family Center—which Finesmith described as "overcrowded." "There is a waiting list of 20 babies under two years old for the other center," she said.

She charged that the price for the service was high and the same for everyone, regardless of ability to pay. "The co-op will stagger prices, and it's conceivable that some people might have their babies taken care of for nothing," she said. The organization is run on a non-profit basis.

NEW STAFFERS' MEETING

Step right up. Write all about it...in the Daily. First meeting for new staffers has been changed from this Friday to next Monday at 4 p.m. Room number will be revealed in tomorrow's Daily.



Daily photo by John Price

Library workers picket outside Sir George Williams University this week.

Sir George and library workers cut off negotiations

No negotiations are scheduled between Sir George library workers and the university administration as the workers' full strike enters its fifth day.

Union spokesman Nancy Marelli said yesterday's session with Sir George representatives was a "total washout."

"Their so-called global offer was nothing new at all," she said.

The two sides did not set a date for a further meeting when yesterday's negotiations ended. The 90 library workers—striking for higher pay and a better system of job descriptions—have been supported on their picket lines and inside the university by a committee of Sir George students.

McGill students in China

Chinese education unites theory and practice



Chinese children in a brigade school

This is the first of a series of articles on education in the People's Republic of China written for the Daily by McGill students who visited China in May and June on the Canadian University Student Study Tour. Six McGill students were among the 30 participants in this summer's tour.

This article examines enrollment procedures and the relation of theory and practice in Chinese uni-

versities, following the Cultural Revolution.

by Elaine Rubin

At 2 pm our buses pulled up to the school gates. We were greeted by choruses of "hwanying, hwanying" [welcome, welcome] and hearty applause by a crowd of students and teachers at the Sian No. 83 Middle School, Shensi Province. After the customary handshaking with members of the

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Notice to all Foreign Students

1. Officers of the department of manpower and immigration will be present at the university October 2, 3, and 4, 1973, to interview all foreign students registered in the university to revalidate their student visas.
2. Interviews will take place in room 123-124 of the University Centre, 3480 McTavish St., from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
3. Students are asked to take the following four items with them to the interview: Imm. 1097 form, Canada Entry Record; passport; proof of sufficient funds; McGill student card.

J.P. Schuller

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

JOBS

St. George's Anglican Church (opposite Windsor C.P.R. Station). Vacancies for tenors and basses. Monthly Salary Phone Gordon Phillips 932-6016

TYPING

Typing lecture notes, term papers, thesis copy work stencils. Same day service. 733-3272

Why not have a bilingual expert type your term papers, theses, resumes, essays, bibliographies? Fast and accurate. IBM typewriter. 342-2046.

FOR SALE

BANKRUPTCY SALE! Women's leather jackets. All sizes — short and long. \$55 - \$65. Come to Daily Advertising Office (Union Basement) or call Nicki at 843-5462, evenings.

Datsun 510 1970. Fordor Manual. Excellent condition. Many unavailable extras. Call Dave 489-6123, evenings.

For sale—Two settees which convert to single beds \$35 each. Phone Smith 392-4376 or 655-9696.

Lab coats on sale now. Room 129 McIntyre Bldg. Mens & Ladies sizes. Price \$6.00. Open 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Akai reel-to-reel tape deck, Dual 1219, Garrard & Lenco turntables, and Sansui amp. Call Judy 392-4759 (9am-5pm). Or Dave 486-2294 (anytime).

Peugeot 204, 1970 32,000 miles, radial tires. Good condition. MUST SELL, \$680. Tel. 931-8531 (after 4:30 p.m.)

ENTERTAINMENT

Howard Hawks discovers *Man's Favourite Sport*. For only 50 cents, you can watch his discovery unravel before your very eyes. Friday, Sept 28 at 9:30 p.m. in L 132.

You may never see an eagle soar, but the M.F.S. invites you to come see HOWARD HAWKS. Prime quality nostalgia at 50 cents.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

MISCELLANEOUS

Read "Waterholing in Europe and Asia", a comprehensive analysis by peripatetic Pierre El-yacht Trou d'eau. \$5.95 at your bookstore.

Anyone wishing to play hockey Thursday evenings from 8:30 to 10:30 at the New Bonaventure Arena on Cote De Liesse, please telephone Robert Berger at 842-6900 after 6 p.m. Play starts October 4th.

Dance Party every Thursday night, 2055 Stanley, 3rd floor. Overseas Canadian Club—where an international crowd feels at home. 288-6221.

12 STRING GUITAR — YAMAHA. With beautiful leather case. Excellent condition. Jim — after 6 p.m. — 481-9565.

SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY: Open party Friday Sept 28 at 8 p.m. featuring "DREAMS INC." Guys \$1.00 Girls — Free — Beer 3 for \$1.00 3581 University Street.

SIGMA FRATERNITY: Pre and post football game warmups Saturday at 3581 University Street. 11:30 a.m. till game and game till?

If you think Howard Hawks SPHYNX, we challenge you to come and see *LAND OF THE PHAROHS*, Thurs Sept 27, at 9:30 p.m. in Leacock 132. At 50 cents we guarantee you won't get Egypt.

Do you think student life will be the death of you? *MURDER AT MCGILL* will help you find out.

OPEN HOUSE, RED DOOR FRAT. Music, beer, 3/\$1, 4 p.m.-2 a.m. Post-game bash. 3647 University St.

Eastern townships farmhouse group invites, new, serious ski & snowshoe members. Good food, lessons, no experience necessary. (651-0329) evenings.

How's your thing? Come and see what the Master does with his *In The Thing*. Friday, Sept 28 at 7:00 in L132. Admission 50 cents.

POSTERS! 50 cents black-and-white, 75 cents colour. Over 400 different types direct from wholesaler. 1168 St. Catherine West, room 203, 11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m., Monday-Friday. 861-6128.

Certified Bartending Course — Registration for the course will take place, Monday October 1, 3-5 p.m. 7-10 p.m.; Wednesday October 3, 7-10 p.m.; Thursday October 4, 4-6 p.m., 7-10 p.m. All registration will take place S.B.B. RM 477. Registration fee is \$15.00. Classes start week of October 15. For more info, call 397-5213.

WANTED

COMICS WANTED

Will pay best cash prices for accumulations or collections of comic books, large or small, new or old. Marvels and DC's preferred but will buy any offerings. Phone after 6:30 any evening. Location convenient. Peel above Sherbrooke. 844-5044.

MCGILL STUDENT CHAMBER ENSEMBLE has openings for violinists. Remuneration. Call 488-6208, after 6 p.m.

HOUSING

Couple wants two rooms in co-op house. One large one could suffice. Cam 276-4820.

The perfect 2 bedroom—fully furnished apartment. Two minutes from McGill. Female student 21 wishes female to share. Rent \$125.00 each. Contact Janie—489-1284.

Apt. to let. Durocher 1½ 6th floor. Modern building, mt. view, \$130. Tel. 288-4058.

Desire an upper year student, male or female, to share elegant Outremont apt with two of same. Rent \$54. Call Mike 272-3115.

1 or 2 female students to share expenses of 3 bedroom furnished apt. on Hutchison \$60 monthly. 849-2730.

Colonial St. 3496 Semi-basement 5 Rooms. Partly furnished \$85.00 monthly (parking included) (near Sherbrooke). Within walking distance to McGill. 274-5829.

PhD Student needs roommate. Call David 484-1706.

LOST

Seiko watch with wide leather strap. Lost in area of upper field behind Molson Stadium. Contact Dr. Taylor — 392-4698.

Lost gold-rimmed aviator glasses in brown case, Tuesday in McIntyre. If found please call Shelley 748-7071 or 748-9053.

today

Murder at McGill:

Sign up at the Union box office.

Women's Frats:

Open houses at 3563 University. #10: 625 Milton, #204: 546 Milton, #2: or 3515 Durocher, #51. 2-4 pm.

Christian Fellowship:

Reception for all members and friends. 7:30 pm. in Union 327.

Legal Aid Clinic:

Union 412. Open 11-3. 392-8952.

Community McGill:

Tutor children with special learning disabilities. Union 416, 12-2 pm. 392-8980.

Sigma Chi Fraternity:

Any male student wishing to know more about fraternities is invited to lunch or supper. 1 pm. or 6 pm. at 3581 University.

McGill Film Society:

Movie: "The Big Sky" Directed by Howard Hawkes at 7 pm. in Leacock 132. "Land of the Pharaohs" Also directed by Howard Hawkes, 9:30 pm. in Leacock 132.

EUS Photo Club:

Passes are being sold for the darkroom. Free lessons in developing and printing to commence in October. 11-5 pm. in the E.U.S. office.

Skiers:

Non-racers and racers welcome to meeting to organize dryland training and talk about racing season. 4 pm. in the Currie Lounge G18. Phone Marie 737-9333.

Baha'i Club:

First meeting of the year. All welcome. 12-2 pm. in Union 124.

Chinese Students Society:

New students introduction. All new students are invited to attend this social gathering. Refreshments served. 7 pm. in Union 307. 392-8940. Football practice 4 pm at the lower campus. 392-8940.

Caribbean Society:

First general meeting will be held tonight. Refreshments will be served. 7 pm in Union 123-24.

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY

Presents

"Garden of the Finzi Contini"

Directed by Vittorio de Sica

Saturday

September 29
In L132 at 7:00 & 9:30 pm
Admission: \$.75

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LEAD AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



Echenberg: Famine and drought in West Africa

by Arnold Bennett

Twenty million people in West Africa are threatened with death by starvation as the worst drought since 1913 completes its sixth year, and only a massive and sustained relief effort from the rest of the world can alleviate the disaster. But even if the drought ends next year and even with massive aid, the relief effort will only be a short-term success unless the economy of the West African interior is completely overhauled.

This was the conclusion of Professor Myron Echenberg of the McGill Department of History, who observed conditions in Senegal and Upper Volta from September 1972 to the end of June. In an interview with the Daily, Echenberg gave an eyewitness account of the situation in West Africa and drew conclusions on what is needed to prevent a recurrence of the present disaster.

Echenberg dismissed the progressive drying out of the sub-desert region, which some theorists have put forward as the cause of the drought, as irrelevant. "You can forget about it. It's an eon-long process practically invisible to man."

However, this part of the world is subject to periodic drought. Even when there is no drought this area, which is marginal to the desert, gets three or four rainfalls a year at the most. "The oral traditions and the records show periodic droughts, throughout history, every 30 or 40 years. But the current drought is the worst because of the upset to the ecology through the growth of the herds."

In the past few decades before the drought, veterinarians controlled or eradicated rinderpest and tuberculosis among the cattle herds of the West African interior. The annual growth rate of the herds had jumped to 15 per cent, compared to two or three per cent for the human population. But very

few of these extra cattle were exported, so they became a tremendous burden on the ecology, overgrazing even in good years.

Relief efforts inadequate

"All the relief efforts now, whether Canadian or Soviet or Chinese, are going after the symptom and not the cause. Twenty years from now there's going to be another one of these catastrophes unless the governments of the region figure out what type of planning can be done in the West African economy to ensure the marketing of this beef."

"It strikes me as ironic that people are complaining in North America about a shortage of beef, while beef is not being marketed in West Africa. The capitalist mechanism of distribution operates only on the profit motive and is



Myron Echenberg

obviously not enough. The meat packing companies aren't going to go into West Africa. There isn't enough profit to interest them."

The marketing of excess cattle, however, is not an immediate worry. In June, when Echenberg left Upper Volta, the rains, which normally start in May, still had not come, and an estimated 50 per cent of the cattle had died of thirst. (The losses by now have been estimated at 80 per cent.) There were so many dead cattle that corpses were rotting on the ground, a rarity in West Africa, because the vultures were satiated. People had not yet started to die of starvation, but would if relief did not come soon.

Even if they were not yet on the verge of death, the nomadic peoples of the interior were being forced by the drought to give up their way of life and migrate en masse to the towns. Niamey in Niger, St-Louis in Senegal, Bamako in Mali, and Ouagadougou in Upper Volta, as well as other centres, have been flooded by people who have no experience in urban labour or in sedentary farming. "This is a tremendous challenge to social engineering... There have been nomadic invasions of the savanna in these situations in the past, but this time the nomadic invasion is twentieth century style—the migration to the towns."

Nomad society disrupted

The drought has, for the first time in history, broken down the resistance of the nomadic peoples to central authority. "In the colonial and early independence periods, the nomads had strictly local identities. A nomad did not think of himself as a citizen of Niger or Upper Volta but as a Tuareg of a particular clan. The whole nomadic tradition was to resist government control, to falsify herd counts when the tax collectors came around, and to lie about the number of children they had to the census takers, to keep the children out of school."

"But in this drought the nomads have appealed to the authorities. And because Upper Volta is the most southern of the countries with nomadic populations, many of the nomads are migrating there and asking for help as 'Voltaiques', whether they come from Upper Volta or not."

The nomads are by no means the only group to be hit by the drought, although, as of June, they were the most severely affected. For the six years of the drought the farmers of the West African savanna have been suffering from a severe water shortage, and though there have been crops every year, they have been increasingly poor ones. Before the drought the farmers had two or three years' supply of grain stored in their community granaries. "These stores are now gone, and since the farmers far outnumber the nomads, this is why there is a possibility of fifteen to twenty million starvation deaths."

Most of the rural people live by subsistence farming, with cash incomes of \$50 to \$200 a year. "If these people lose their cash income, they lose everything. When things are going well, there is a symbiotic relationship between the farmers and the nomads. The nomads barter milk and other dairy products for grain. It is obvious that when disaster strikes one, and hard times strike the other, the whole economic system collapses."

Many farming families in West Africa have their savings invested in live cattle. A live cow before the drought cost anywhere between \$50 and \$200. "But in June, farmers were desperately trying to sell cows which might die, for \$5 or for whatever they could get. But nobody wants to buy them, even at that price, because nobody has the water to keep them alive until market."

The relief effort is being hampered by greedy speculators, by administrative ineptitude, and

by aid officials' ignorance of conditions in the interior.

"Grain speculation is something that always goes on in situations like this, but people who use the existence of speculation as an argument against sending grain are crazy. If the government asks for 100 tons, they have already calculated that 20 tons will be lost to the black market."

Inefficiency plagues foreign aid

The governments themselves vary in the efficiency of their response to the crisis. "Some countries began requesting help as early as September 1972. But others waited until disaster was right on top of them in May 1973, and unfortunately it is these countries that have the worst roads and distribution systems, so that when the grain finally gets there, it just rots on the wharf."

Foreign aid officials have a "naive assumption that a modern transportation infrastructure exists to move the food. Military planes are being used to drop the food, but there are no good maps of the interior."

Then there was the case of one "hotshot expert" from a Western country who recommended that, since the nomads were used to drinking milk, large quantities of powdered milk should be sent in. Nearly all the arrangements had been made when "at the last minute somebody realized that the nomads had no water to mix with the powdered milk."

Echenberg saw at least one hopeful factor for the success of the relief effort; the attitudes of the ordinary people. "In Upper Volta, for the first time in history, Protestants, Catholics and Muslims have put aside their very serious differences and set up a combined relief effort. And farmers in Upper Volta, although suffering severely themselves, still think of their 'brothers in the north' who are in even worse shape."

Allende caught between two camps

by Tom Levitt

One week ago, Ruben Hoffmeister, head of the Brazilian Soccer Federation, reported to Prensa Latina (the Cuban News Agency) that from what he saw and from what friends told him, more than 10,000 people had died in Chile since the September 11 fascist coup. That was one week ago, and the resistance still continues. Not all the dead were workers. The same news agency, in a report carried in the Toronto Star, stated that at least 2,000 soldiers had lost their lives.

It also reported whole sections of the working class areas surrounding Santiago were bulldozed to the ground and all resistance liquidated. Two Venezuelan doctors said the situation was especially dangerous for children because of lack of sanitary services, medical assistance, and food. Cuba's ambassador to Chile said napalm was used in attacks on the industrial outskirts of Santiago. American eyewitnesses stated three nights ago on American television that they saw a group of 500 people being executed.

Keeping in mind the viciousness of the current repression in Chile, let us see what happened to Chile's "Peaceful Road to Socialism."

Peaceful road to socialism

Allende was elected to office in 1970. He was at the head of a coalition of Chile's left wing parties—the Unidad Popular—and he had the active and vigorous support of most of the working class and considerable portions of the peasantry—a group which during the 1960's had dramatically become class-conscious. His program simplified, consisted of three major points: nationalization of large domestic and foreign companies, banks and other financial institutions; redistribution of income to favour the poor; expropriation of land from the landowning class, to give it to the peasantry.

Allende intended to use the existing legal and parliamentary apparatus to achieve his ends. Because of Chile's history of peaceful parliamentarianism, such a program, in Allende's view, had a good chance of succeeding.

Allende's mandate was more than a simple vote; his supporters were organized in more than 8,000 "Allende committees" and were ready to shut the country down through a general strike if the opposition tried to rob them of their victory.

Allende entered office despite two assassination attempts, heightened parliamentary manoeuvring against him, and well-known plans by American corporations to sabotage his election.

Allende immediately proceeded to carry out his program. Workers' salaries were raised, children received free milk, rents were frozen. These measures were popular with the working class, though they didn't substantially change the social order. His nationalization of foreign interests upset the Americans, but it didn't represent a threat to the many powerful sections of the Chilean bourgeoisie.

The motion to nationalize the Kennecott



and Anaconda interests was passed without the bourgeois opposition casting a single vote against it. They knew the result of the move would be a nationalized company more profitable to the bourgeoisie than a completely foreign dominated one. What did bring the bourgeoisie out against Allende were his moves to break up the estates and pass land to the peasantry, and also his moves to nationalize the factories and enterprises owned by the Chilean bourgeoisie. This last group reacted with an original technique—deliberate economic sabotage.

In response to Allende's moves, landowners stopped breeding cattle, shopkeepers closed store, truck-owners went on strike, and the construction industry sabotaged the government's housing program.

Revolutionary conviction

By October 1971, the situation had reached such crisis proportions that the army, still obeying Allende, was called out to restore order. Paradoxically, the sabotage worked to boost the working class' and peasantry's revolutionary conviction. Not only had the bourgeoisie shown its complete moral bankruptcy, but the working class had kept the country running and fed while the bourgeoisie had abandoned its responsibilities. Thus the working class had a taste of decision-making.

The Allende government's fantastic

popularity could be seen in the results of last March's elections, where in a period of 300 per cent inflation, the U.P. actually gained two seats in Congress. This was the first time in recent Chilean history that a party in power gained seats in a mid-term election.

The elections hardly resolved the conflict. For the right wing, it was a signal that Allende was not to be defeated electorally. Almost immediately they started a second "sabotage front." They openly asked the military to intervene. The extreme right began robbing banks and building up arms caches, as well as agitating the workers to organize and arm themselves—which they began to do, although in a limited manner.

Allende's government in the last months was made completely ineffective by opposition sabotage in the courts and the civil service. From his ever narrowing base of power in the presidential palace, Allende had been warning the country for five months of impending civil war.

In the face of wide-spread bourgeois sabotage, an army showing more and more its true reactionary colours, and outright interference by the U.S., why didn't Allende call upon the workers and peasants to arm themselves, instead of telling them to believe in a broken down parliamentary process? Why didn't he do this instead of passing repres-

sive laws—such as the one allowing police to search for arms caches—in a last-ditch attempt to compromise with the bourgeois opposition?

What type of man?

The answer to this lies in the answer to another question. What type of man was Allende?

Some far-leftists would have us believe that he was nothing but a fork-tongued bourgeois who used the working-class movement to force the transfer of foreign interests into the hands of the national bourgeoisie. This may be the ironic result of his work.

But if this was his intention, why did he give members of his own group so many sleepless nights by trying to wrestle away their property? Why did he arouse the working class to such dangerous extents against them? And finally, why would the bourgeoisie so readily sacrifice the one who was doing the most to forward their interests?

We must admit that Allende was not a "pure Marxist," and that his whole endeavour was against one of Lenin's basic principles: one cannot use the bourgeois state against itself. Rather, it must be smashed.

Allende was a parliamentary socialist, a cabinet minister at 28, a wheeler dealer. He had a genuine commitment to the ideal of a truly communist society. He made up for his ideological impurity with shrewdness and realism. He was willing to give his life for this cause, but he was not willing to give up his parliamentary style. The style was the man, and those who hold to the idea that the individual plays his part in history will find this useful in understanding why Allende failed to arm the working class and peasantry.

It wasn't in Allende to call for an armed revolution in 1970. Even if he had done so it would have been crushed because the people would have not been ready at that time to take the risks involved.

Coup was planned

Likewise, to call an uprising at any time during the last months of his office wouldn't have saved him because the coup had been planned well ahead of time. In fact, the coup was popular knowledge two months before it happened. Police and military began acting increasingly on their own in raids. Moves were made to wipe out left wing influence in the army. Allende had lost his gamble, regardless of what he did. He chose to die consistent with his principles.

So what, we may ask, did Allende give the Chilean people? The answer is this; he gave the working class and peasantry a sense of their own collective power. His "experiment in socialism," gave them a role in decision-making. He heightened their revolutionary conviction and their determination to fight to the end. Ironically, the failure of his own middle path leaves them facing the ultimate choice: fascism or revolution. The resistance still continues.



Workers help set enrollment standards

continued from page 1

School's Revolutionary Committee we proceeded through the playground to the entrance of the school building, applauded along the way by students who interrupted their basketball and paddle-ball games to welcome a handful of Canadian friends from the land of Norman Bethune.

A row of blackboard signs on each side of the entrance, artistically hand-drawn in beautiful pastel chalks, welcomed us in English, French and Chinese. We were then led into a classroom to sip hot tea and learn about the history and present organizational system of the school. Such was the typical welcome we received throughout China on our month-long tour.

Shortened curriculum

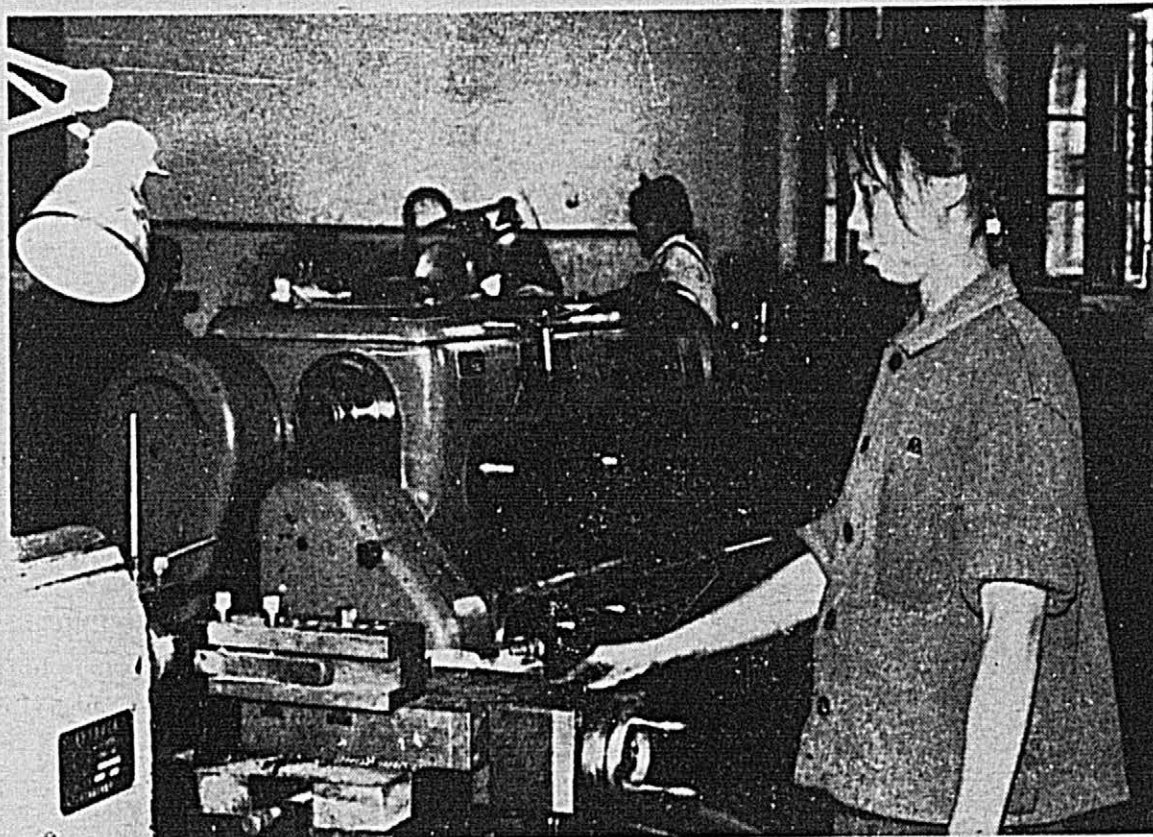
In his introduction, Chou "Laushr" (Teacher), Vice-Chairman of the Sian No. 83 Middle School's Revolutionary Committee, told us that the curriculum in many of China's middle schools has been shortened to four years as a result of the Cultural Revolution, while primary schooling has been curtailed to five years. In Shensi Province every Chinese student is obliged to complete nine years of school, but the exact length of schooling as well as curriculum and materials varies somewhat from province to province.

Graduates from middle schools are welcomed by the whole society as new workers in China's factories, construction projects, People's Liberation Army (PLA) units and on communes. Recent graduates are well qualified to join the work force, having followed a curriculum in both secondary and primary schools which combines practice with theory.

Only upon completing two to three years of practical work may a student commence university study to which he or she is recommended by colleagues at work, according to such criteria as working ability, compatibility with fellow workers, level of political consciousness, degree of selflessness toward others, and good health. The workplace recommends students for higher studies from amongst those who express their desire to study further, and the university must confer final approval based upon a personal interview.

Generally, when students graduate from university they return to the commune, factory or other organization which sent them. A few exceptional students may become university professors, in which case their studies may be prolonged.

Prior to the Cultural Revolution, students were selected primarily according to grades achieved in the final secondary school exams. Almost inevitably, the "brightest" students who were chosen for university study were the children of cadres and professionals who received intellectual nourishment at



New worker fresh from school

home. Consequently, a new bourgeois intelligentsia was created and perpetuated, such as developed in the Soviet Union.

Revisionist trend

To arrest this revisionist trend toward a class society from further developing in China, the selection criteria have been completely revamped to make it possible for the children of workers and peasants to engage in university studies.

Li Hwei-fa, a Fudan University English-language student of working family background with whom we spent six full days in Shanghai, told me he worked for two years in a Shanghai factory prior to enrolling in the recently streamlined three-year curriculum at Fudan. Even while studying at Fudan, Hwei-fa works at a nearby commune during the busy harvest season.

Fudan, an Arts and Science University offering a similar range of disciplines to those found at McGill, had a five-year curriculum before irrelevant parts of the coursework were eliminated during the Cultural Revolution.

At Tsinghua University in Peking, I asked Meng Hong-mei, an adorable young-looking student from a peasant family in An Se County of Hopei Province, about her previous background.

She explained that upon completing eleven years of completely theoretical pre-university schooling during the Cultural Revolution, she was sent to participate in "laodung" (manual labour) in a coal mine. Considering herself to have become an intellectual, she was horrified by the idea of doing "dirty work" alongside "ignorant" people.

However, at the coal mine, Hong-mei discovered that her high-school learning was useless in the countryside, and the practical wisdom possessed by the workers and peasants exceeded her own purely "theoretical" book-knowledge.

Hong-mei's attitude changed dramatically as she learned much

about life from the people. She has been chosen by her fellow-workers for three years of English-language study at Tsinghua. After graduating, Hong-mei intends to return to An Se County to teach English as a second language in a primary or secondary school.

Practical work

Since the Cultural Revolution, practical work has been integrated into the school curriculum at every level of study.

We watched nine-year-old children at Shanghai's Kwangling Primary School manufacture cardboard boxes used to package materials in Shanghai factories. At the same school, younger children

cultivate medicinal herbs in the adjacent garden. All Kwangling's students regularly visit neighbouring communes where they grow a variety of vegetables and weed the land together with the peasants.

We were told by Kwangling teachers that the aim of student participation in manual labour is to develop children who both enjoy and respect manual work, as well as to prevent the children from developing bourgeois ideas.

At the Sian No. 83 Middle School, in a series of factories with fairly sophisticated machinery, the students have manufactured 44,000 emery-wheels (grindstone



Student learns to make electrical equipment

parts) in the past three years for export to third-world countries. The school has also established a special relationship with the Sian Electrical Factory, permitting students to regularly visit the factory to learn new techniques directly from the workers by assisting in their production. The school also manages a wheat farm of 120 mous (20 acres).

Every student at the No. 83 School spends one full month of every six-month semester at manual work either in the country, at a factory, or in the school's workshops. During this month away from the classroom, students are taught practical courses by workers, craftsmen and peasants.

During their holidays, the students recounted how they help families of PLA members and workers carry out their household chores. They participate in major clean-ups of their own neighbourhoods, and better students help poorer students catch up in their studies.

Vacation periods in Shensi schools are generally two months per year—one each in summer and winter—but school vacation periods vary in different regions of the country, usually according to the agricultural seasons, so that the students can assist during the busy periods.

Own resources

At Jyautung (Communications), a Sian polytechnical university, several professors and students proudly demonstrated a number of workshops and laboratories designed and constructed by themselves at the university, relying on their own resources.

For example, a large, fairly modern, electrical engineering lab accommodating more than 300 students was planned and built collectively by the students, workers and teachers. Originally they planned to invite outside specialists to build the lab for a cost of 170,000 Yuan (approximately \$85,000) but by relying on their own efforts they spent only 50,000 Yuan and succeeded in completing the construction in a much shorter period of time than the "professionals" would have required.

In a future article, I will discuss May 7th Cadre Schools especially designed for cadres and professionals to give them an opportunity to live together with workers and peasants while participating in factory and agricultural work. An earnest attempt is being made in China through the May 7th Schools as well as through the innovations in the "regular" schools to integrate people from widely different backgrounds to prevent separation and aloofness of one group in society (those who conventionally use their brains more than their hands—the planners and thinkers) from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

In response to the possibility of the re-emergence of a bourgeois class, the Chinese are waging ceaseless class struggle. One form this class struggle takes is the new recruitment procedures, and another is the integration of manual labour with theory in China's schools.

STUDENTS WANTED for CLUB NIGHT WORK

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Applications now being accepted.
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Like to race?
Like to learn?
or Just want to
Get in shape.

GENERAL MEETING:

Come on up to the lounge in the gym at 4:00 pm today and we'll talk you into joining.

what's what

ISA BY-ELECTIONS

ISA nominations: the posts of treasurer and public relations officer are open. Five signatures are needed on the nomination form from members of the ISA council (executive committee and heads of national clubs). Chief Returning Officer is Wei Chin. Drop your nomination in the MCSS mailbox by Oct. 1.

MARXISM AND ISRAEL

Lecture by Professor W. Harvey of the McGill Philosophy Department. Monday, October 1; 1-2 p.m.; at Hillel, 3460 Stanley Street.

CARIBBEAN SOCIETY

The first general meeting of the Caribbean Society will be held tonight at 7 p.m. in Union Rm. 123-124. Refreshments will be served. See you there!

BLACK STUDENTS UNION

First meeting for the '73-'74 session will be held on Monday, October 1, Union Rm. 457-458, at 5 p.m. We welcome all interested students to attend. Activities for the coming year will be discussed.

Interested in

Girls Diving Team...

Coaching beginning Sept. 27
(Thurs) Weston Pool at 7 pm
Tues. & Thurs. 7 pm

Speed Team Practices
have started —
Come out! Mon — Thurs 7:30
am & 4:30 pm.

CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE

The Quebec-Palestine Association will be sponsoring a symposium on the Palestine problem on Friday, September 28. Dr. Morton Mezvinsky, noted Jewish historian and representative for the Israeli League of Human Rights, will speak on, "Zionism as the basic cause of the Arab-Israel conflict." Barry Rubin, foreign editor of the weekly newspaper, The Guardian, will speak on the role of the U.S. in the conflict. Students of all political convictions are invited to attend the symposium and take part in the discussion to follow, in the belief that only through dialogue can the truth emerge. The symposium will start at 7:30 p.m. at Sir George, room 635, 1455 de Maisonneuve W.

FILM SOCIETY

THE BIG SKY 1951

Kirk Douglas stars in a piece of vintage Americana. Hawkes' film version of A.B. Guthrie's novel emphasizes the relationship of mountain men to each other and to their environment, during the concluding days of frontier America. He, thereby, not only produced a good divertissement proved to be first in exploring a genre later popularized by modern directors like Sam Peckinpah.

LAND OF THE PHAROAHS 1955

Hawkes' only venture into the De Mille styled epic form so favored by Hollywood in the fifties proved to be a very successful film. The director's interest in professionalism is here concentrated on the building of the pyramids in Egypt. Exotic dialogue was supplied by William Faulkner, sex by Joan Collins, and histrionics by Peter Ustinov and Jack Hawkins. In color.

HYPNOTISM AND

SELF-HYPNOSIS COURSE

The McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies offers for a

second consecutive year this course. It will be taught by Maurice Kershaw, Director of the Canadian Institute of Hypnotism, starting Monday October 15 and will run for eight consecutive Mondays from 8 to 10 pm in Leacock 114. Registration is held next Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, between 7 and 10 pm in SBB 477. Please come and inquire, coffee will be served. For further information call MSEA at 392-3094 or 392-5213.

WATER POLO

Students interested in trying out for the Intercollegiate Water Polo team should attend first practice Monday October 1 at 6 pm, and report to Kirk Thompson, Water Polo Coach. Practice schedule as follows:

Mondays:	6-7 pm
Wednesdays	5:30-6:30 pm
Fridays	5:30-6:30 pm
Saturdays	9:30-11 am (for selected weekends).

Prerequisites—previous water polo or competitive swimming experience.

Season Duration—October 1, 1973 to February 9, 1974.

SKI ENTHUSIASTS

The McGill Ski Team is alive and well after a summer of following the sun and snow to all corners of the city, province, country and globe. Plans are underway for another successful season, including pre-season training for both the racer and recreational skier. If you are interested in skiing on the team, experience is definitely not a prerequisite. Come and see what we have to offer at the organizational meeting today in the Currie Lounge at 4:00 p.m. Training begins tomorrow at 5:00 in Molson Stadium. For more information, phone Marie Beland at 737-9333. In the meantime, pray for snow!

BRIDGE CLUB

How would you like to play against the best bridge players in the world? Now is your chance. The McGill University Bridge Club will sponsor (we hope) a team to play in the district finals of the Grand National Team Championships. If you would like to play on a team, or field a team of your own, phone Howard, 481-9122 or Robert, 488-3085.

JUMP FOR JOY!

Now's your chance to do what you've always dreamed of, the space-age sport of SKYDIVING!

Feel the thrill of the realization of man's ultimate desire, to be able to soar unencumbered through the air, to be able to fly!

Do you like speed? Acceleration? Skydiving provides this all without restraining earthly ties. If you feel this is your sport, come to our beginners course Monday 1st at 7 P.M. held in the Student Centre, B47. If you're undecided, hop on down anyway and see what skydiving's all about. We'd like to see you! Skydiving is not only a man's sport. We have lots of women skydivers. For more info come to B47 or call 392-8901.

McGILL REDMEN

McGill Redmen Football: Come see the undefeated Redmen play Macdonald College at Molson Stadium, Saturday Sept. 29 at 2 p.m. McGill student ticket—99 cents, on sale at box office. There will also be a Football Beer Bash that night, featuring Pops Merely. The bash will begin at 8 p.m. in the ballroom of the Students' Union. Admission is \$1 or free with McGill student ticket—also 1 free beer—Beer will also be sold at the game, so come on out.

CAMERA CLUB

For information on Camera Club membership and the beginners' course, please check the bulletin board outside the darkroom (Union B10).

LATE REGISTRATION

Late registration will take place at Redpath Hall on Monday, October 1 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. This is the final date for all students to register.

FILM SERIES

Five movies on Africa and Latin America will be presented by the Third World Centre in its Fall '73 Film Series, "People in Struggle". The films will be shown at the University Settlement, 3553 St. Urbain, September 25 to October 9. All showings will be at 7:30 p.m.

September 27, "Sam-bizanga", on the struggle for national liberation in Angola. October 8, "Hosta La Victorial Siempre", Cuba. October 9, "Nosotros Cubanos", are both in French. After the movies, there will be a discussion.

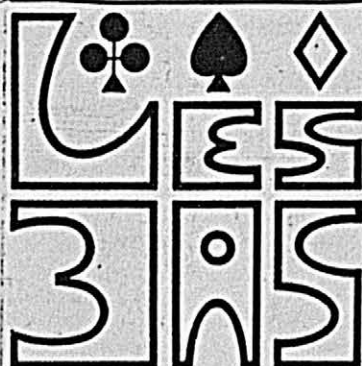
JEWISH HIGH HOLY DAYS

Out-of-town students interested in home hospitality for the High Holy Days or tickets for synagogue attendance, please call Hillel, 845-9171.

GAY MCGILL

Being a homosexual in a large, mainly unsympathetic institution such as McGill is not a comfortable experience. Ideally, every one of us should be conscious of our sexual identity, confident in our expression of it, and secure in our continued and open existence within our straight environment. This is not accomplished easily.

Gay McGill this year will attempt to foster a spirit of community and comradeship among interested homosexuals in and around the university by banding them together to work on projects designed to improve our condition and alleviate some of the social and political problems which constantly confront us. For more information, read our policy paper, contact our office (B46 in the Union, telephone 392-8917), and come to the first meeting: Wednesday October 3, 8 p.m., Union 327.



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RUGGER & WRESTLING

All students interested in playing rugger or wrestling are requested to sign up at office #3 in the Currie Gym, 475 Pine Ave. West.

COMMUNITY MCGILL

Do you want to be a big brother or sister?
Help children in a day care center? Work with mentally retarded children?
Find out how people can use your help by coming to lunch meetings, Oct 1-3.
Representatives of various agencies will be describing volunteer programs and volunteers from last year will give you an idea of what it's really like.

OCT 1-3, UNION LOUNGE
RM 307, from 1-2 PM

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(Corner Pine Ave.)



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Dip Ed students future in PGSS still in doubt

Martin Daly, president of the Post-Graduate Students' Society, said Wednesday that the PGSS council will discuss the question of membership for more than 350 diploma education students at a meeting Monday.

Although all hold degrees, they are members of the Education Undergraduate Society. A Students' Council meeting last week voted to defer changing their status until a Council committee submits a report at the end of October.

Daly said he was not surprised by Council's action. "I rather got the idea during the summer that

the executive was not elated about the idea of diploma education students going over to PGSS," he said.

The Students' Society stands to lose up to \$7,000 in fees with the change. Finance Director Don Schreiber last week accused PGSS of trying to "screw" the Students' Society financially. He also said PGSS was trying to attract the students to increase its income. The 350 students would bring an additional \$5,250 in fees.

Daly denied Schreiber's claim, saying that the diploma education students themselves approached PGSS in September 1972. "The Students' Society never offered

any concrete objections," the PGSS president said.

A vote among diploma education students last year revealed the majority wanted to join the PGSS. Subsequently, the dip ed students were allowed into Thomson House, the PGSS pub-cum-social centre.

Daly said the PGSS has no intention of holding another vote this year. "Dip ed students are here only for a one-year course," he said. "It would be absurd to have to hold a vote every year." In addition a letter for the dip ed students outlining Council's decision is in preparation.

The PGSS president said he was not aware before August that he had to obtain council approval for the change in faculty association membership. He said the university accountant wrote him a letter at that time saying the university would not be able to forward fees of dip ed students to the PGSS until Council ratified the change.

The fees of the students are being held in trust until the Council committee presents its report. Daly said the committee has not yet started its investigation.

A representative from the Faculty of Medicine will also be present at the Monday meeting to discuss associate membership for the faculty.

Senate discusses tenure, student eligibility

by Eric Berger

Tenure protects intellectual freedom for the academic while it provides the university with selectivity in faculty promotions, W.A. Westley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appointments and Tenure, explained to the Senate yesterday.

Westley then challenged this position, in a rhetorical manner, by saying that the absence of tenure would provide the university with ultimate selectivity in its faculty hiring. But he warned that the lack of tenure would result in collective faculty insecurity that would lead to the formation of a faculty union.

Such a faculty union would deprive the university of its selectivity in hiring by countering every attempt to dismiss or rehire a union member with united opposition.

The role assigned to students by the committee in tenure decisions is vague. "Whenever possible," the report says, "candidates should be invited to come to the department

in question to meet with faculty members and students, and to give a lecture and/or seminar."

In other business, student representative Gayle Sinclair was the only opposition to a motion that amended university statutes on student eligibility for office on the Board of Governors, Senate, and their various committees. Although Principal Bell termed the motion more lenient than the statutes that it replaced, it still leaves the final decision on the eligibility of the candidates to the chairman of the Board of Governors or the Senate.

Sinclair argued that the motion "violated the fundamental right of the students to determine for themselves who their representatives will be."

The Senate also established a master's degree in urban planning and approved the formation of a Department of Family Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine.

Senate report urges changes in tenure

by Don Spencer

A proposal for "new, and more rigorous" procedures for faculty appointment and tenure was presented to the Senate at its regular meeting yesterday.

The suggestions came in a report commissioned over three years ago, by a Senate Committee studying the matter, and included a proposal to extend the rather lax

probationary period for academic staff from five to six years.

"Until now it has been possible for a staff member at McGill to continue in the professorial ranks for 6, 9, 12, and even 14 years without being considered for tenure," the report said.

The Committee, headed by W.A. Westley, suggests that a thorough tenure review take place within six

years of the faculty member's initial probationary appointment.

The present system of tenure review is unfair to those staff members not brought up for consideration, the report says, since they do not have assurance of their positions. It is unfair to the University since tenure may be given without careful examination.

An increase in the percentage of tenured staff would surely result from the implementation of Committee recommendations. Instead of making the staff a more "inflexible" body, the Committee believes, the changes will make tenure review "a more serious and real exercise", enabling the university to decide who it "actually wishes to retain."

"Tenure does not protect a faculty member from dismissal if cause exists and the University is prepared to establish that cause" the report warns. But the difficulty of establishing such cause is foreseen by the Committee and it recommends that "an arbitration committee (on dismissal)...would have to consist of professors, in the discipline in question, from another university."

"If 'adequate cause' is to be defined," the report says, "it might be said to mean, or to include, incompetence, gross misconduct, or persistent neglect of a professor's duty to his students or his discipline...The real meaning of either 'adequate cause' or any substituted phrases can only be reached in the context of a particular case, and the important thing is to ensure that a procedure is followed that will permit dispassionate consideration of 'cause' established by the evidence."

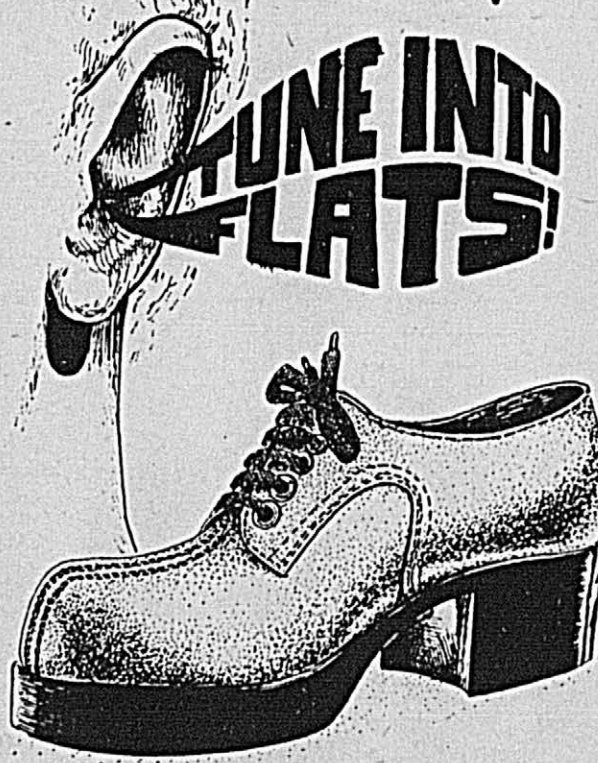
Want to join the McGill Daily?

We have ambitious plans for the McGill Daily this year, but we need lots of people to help carry them out.

It isn't easy to put out the only daily student newspaper in Canada, especially when you aren't satisfied just to be a publicity sheet for student politicians and university administrators. The Daily has always been a strong independent voice on campus that doesn't hesitate to speak out on all issues and help students of many different views debate among themselves on important questions.

If you're interested in writing, photography, sports, or newspaper layout, come down to the Daily offices in the Union basement and speak to the staff. There will be a meeting for new staffers on Monday at 4 p.m. in the Union. Watch the Daily for the exact room.

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